FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

ATOMIC WEAPONS

Disarmament Plans Emerge

Tass news agency Mar. 31 reported details of the new disarmament proposal made Mar. 27 by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko to the UN Disarmament Comm.'s 5-nation subcommittee* in London. [See p. 97F2]

Tass said the Russian plan called for an immediate cessation of H-bomb tests but omitted previous demands for immediate outlawing of nuclear weapons (except in Germany, where the East West boundary also would be demilitarized) in the hope that this concession would "insure some progress being made in the matter of disarmament." However, the report said, the USSR would continue to push for "complete & absolute prohibition" of nuclear weapons.

Tass revealed that the conventional arms "freeze" at 1955 levels, proposed by Gromyko, would last for 3 mos., after which armed forces would be reduced by 1958 to 1.5 million men each by the USSR, U.S. & Red China [instead of 2.5 million each as reported on p. 97F2], to 650,000 each for Britain & France. Levels of armed forces of other countries, to be fixed at an international disarmament conference, would not exceed 150,000-200,000 men each. In a reference to the Eisenhower "open skies" inspection plan [see p. 73D1], the Soviet proposal said: "When confidence between the states has been consolidated, the countries concerned will examine the possibility of using aerial photography as one of the methods of control." The Soviet plan called for creation of an international arms control body (details of organization unspecified) to receive "full official data" from each state on its forces, weapons & arms budget, to establish inspection teams having "free access at any time to the objects under control," and to report disarmament violations to the UN Security Council.

London dispatches said Mar. 31 that U.S. diplomats believed the Russian plan was "predominantly serious" but that reductions asked in armed forces would menace the U.S.' allies and prevent West Germany from raising a 500,000-man force. Bonn reports Apr. 3 said West German officials were "disappointed" over some of the Soviet proposals, particularly those envisioning a demilitarized zone between East & West Germany. (Moscow newspapers Apr. 1 scorned U.S. proposals for pilot disarmament control areas [see p. 97F2] & a British-French plan for phased cutbacks submitted in London Mar. 19.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 389D2, 317C3]

U.S. Offers 'First-Phase' Draft

Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate to the UN Disarmament Subcom., introduced in the London talks Apr. 3 a draft treaty to cover "stage one" of disarmament operations. The draft was said to have combined what the U.S. regarded as best features of its own and the Soviet, British & French proposals offered since Mar. 19. Successive steps envisioned in the U.S. draft:

The U.S. & USSR would exchange technical missions on disarmament and set up "test" disarmament areas in each country [see p. 97F2]. A "Preparatory Armaments Regulation Comm." then would be set up by the 5 Disarmament Subcom. powers (U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada). Armed forces would be reduced to ceilings of 2.5 million men each for the U.S. & USSR, 750,000 each for Britain & France. A control & inspection plan (including aerial & ground reconnaissance) would be prepared by the 5 nations. Then a world disarmament treaty would be drafted by a panel of jurists to provide for full reports on armaments to the UN Gen. Assembly & Security Council. When disarmament machinery was made ready, the 5 atomic powers automatically would exchange military blueprints, freeze military budgets & inaugurate the system of international inspection & control. Other nations would be invited to join the pact through the UN Disarmament Comm.; Red China would be permitted a maximum force of 2.5 million men, other countries outside the original 5 a maximum of 500,000 each. Next, all member states would inform the disarmament system's director general of their nuclear weapons plans, stocks & production, with all future production & arms tests to be controlled by the UN Disarmament Comm. The final phase of the draft plan would see general reduction of both conventional & nuclear weapons stockpiles.

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World Destruction Possible

"Within a reasonable number of years" the U.S. and USSR will have enough atomic weapons so that either could "practically wipe out the world," Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson predicted in testimony made public by the House Military Appropriations Subcom. Mar. 29. [See pp. 58B1, 52G2]

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Atomic Tests Continue

The U.S., USSR & Britain went on with atomic-weapon testing programs as UN atomic disarmament talks continued in London.

U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss said Apr. 2: "The Soviet Union in recent days has conducted another nuclear test in their current series. This is the 6th United States announcement of Soviet weapons tests in the past 8 months." [See Vol. XV, p. 389B1]

The British Govt. announced Apr. 3 that its 4th A-bomb test would be a tower explosion in the northern Montebello Islands off Australia "any time after May 1." The area within 150 miles of the islands was closed to all civil planes & ships effective May 1. [See Vol. XIII, p. 356B2]

A spring series of U.S. tests to be held at the Eniwetok site in the Pacific had been announced by the AEC & Defense Dept. Jan. 12 after State Secy. John Foster Dulles had hinted at such a decision Jan. 11. The announcement said the tests would be held because no atomic disarmament agreement had been reached. It disclosed that "one of the important pur-

*The subcommittee held closed sessions. Day-to-day press reports on its developments were based on what delegation sources revealed outside the formal sessions. [See Vol. XV, p. 65G3]

Week in Headlines

International

U.S. offered UN Disarmament Subcom. draft pact detailing steps toward atomic control, disarmament.

Spain agreed to withdraw from Spanish Morocco.

UN Security Council considered U.S. plan for Hammarskjöld peace mission to Israel, Arab States.

Iceland asked withdrawal of American NATO forces.

United States

Murphree named chief of Defense Dept.'s missiles program.

President urged more stress on economic aid, less on armaments in Cold War contest with Reds.

Eisenhower implied he might act independently to convene Southern parley on Negro rights if Congress failed to set up commission on racials problems.

Hoover Jr. amended Congressional testimony on Natl. Chinese trade with Chinese Reds.

Tornadoes struck central U.S.

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

poses of this series will be the further development of methods of defense against nuclear attack." Strauss said in a televised interview on CBS' *Face the Nation* Feb. 26 that the tests would emphasize new "weapons to blunt an attack against us."

The AEC said Mar. 1 that it was warning ships & planes to keep out of an area 431,250 sq. mi. around Eniwetok after Apr. 20 but that it expected most of the area to "be released from control by the end of Aug. 1956." The AEC announced Apr. 2 that 15 U.S. newsmen would be permitted to witness the tests on a pool basis—as representatives of the entire American press—but that no foreign reporters would be admitted.

(The U.S.' first atomic test of 1956 had been set off at the Nevada proving grounds Jan. 18. The AEC said it was "a detonation of low explosive force." The AEC reported Feb. 4 that this & earlier tests confirmed that accidental explosion of A-weapons was virtually impossible. Even attempts to set them off with high explosives had failed.) [See Vol. XV, p. 169D-E3]

UN Unit Rejects A-Test Ban

The UN Trusteeship Council, by a 9-4 vote Mar. 29, urged all possible safeguards during the U.S.' Eniwetok tests. The council, in effect, rejected a proposal by V. K. Krishna Menon that all nuclear tests be canceled. (India's position was backed by the USSR, Burma & Syria in the vote; the U.S. was backed by Australia, Belgium, Britain, Natl. China, France, Haiti, Italy & New Zealand.)

The council acted after receipt of a petition from the Marshall Islands Legislature questioning the need of the new tests. The U.S. Mar. 27 circulated at UN Hq. in New York a document revealing that Pres. Eisenhower had made the decision to hold the series and that new precautions would be taken to protect Marshall Islanders. [See pp. 73G3-74D1]

'Fallout' Danger Stressed

Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, who helped develop the A-bomb, testified at House Govt. Operations subcommittee hearings Mar. 20 that there was an official tendency to underestimate the seriousness of radio-active fallout. H-bomb fallout could make it impossible to live in an area "for several years," he said.

5 members of the Fed. of American Scientists attacked the AEC Feb. 27 for "misleading" language in discounting as "negligible" the hereditary harm in fallout. They cited estimates that mutations caused by fallout would be about 100 a year in the U.S. (as compared with "100,000 or so 'normal' serious deleterious mutations appearing each year among the over 4 million births" in the U.S.) & 500-1,000 a year world-wide. "We are sensitive to the value of the individual," the scientists declared, "and from this viewpoint, the number [possibly] affected can hardly be called negligible."

Scientists who signed the report: Dr. L. S. Osborne of MIT, Herman Epstein of Brandeis U., Fay Selove of Boston U., Walter Selove of Brookhaven Natl. Lab., Roy Weinstein.

Dr. Willard F. Libby of the AEC declared Jan. 19 during a Northwestern U. lecture that, on the basis of "world-wide evidence" concerning fallout, "nuclear weapons tests as carried out at present do not constitute a health [or genetic] hazard to the human population."

The Weather Bureau & Fed. Civil Defense Admin. announced Feb. 5 that the fallout warning system had been extended to cover the entire U.S. The FCDA Mar. 31 announced award of a $591,600 contract to the U. of California to study defense against fallout. [See Vol. XV, pp. 389D1, 93A3]

NORTH AFRICA

Spain to Free Morocco

The Spanish Govt. announced Apr. 3 that Generalissimo Francisco Franco & his Cabt. had approved a declaration, to be issued jointly with Moroccan Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef after his arrival in Madrid Apr. 4, ending the protectorate over Spanish Morocco & recognizing its independence & unity with recently-freed French Morocco. [See p. 30C3]

(Spain's intention to withdraw from Spanish Morocco was said to have been hinted at in a letter from Franco to ben Youssef Mar. 15 inviting the Sultan to Madrid. The Sultan reportedly agreed to make the trip only after the joint statement had been drafted. Franco disclosed his intentions in an interview Mar. 31 in which he said that North Africa was "the backbone of Europe and its safety is a matter of life & death for Europe.") [See p. 30D3]

French Moroccan Strife Ends

Ben Youssef Mar. 30 received 30 Moroccan "Liberation Army" chiefs in Rabat, Fr. Morocco & accepted a saber & machinegun as tokens of their loyalty. Spokesmen for the anti-French guerrillas said they had taken no offensive action since Mar. 7, when the Sultan proclamed Moroccan independence & asked for a cease fire. Moroccan Defense Min. Ahmed Reda Guedira said ben Youssef would unify all Moroccan armed forces, but he declined to say whether the guerrillas would be mustered into the new regular army.

Allal el-Fassi, head of the Istiqlal (Moroccan Nationalist) Party's exec. com., said in Madrid Apr. 1 Moroccan rebels would respect the cease-fire pledge given the Sultan and not attack French troops anywhere in Morocco, including areas bordering on Algeria. El-Fassi said the Algerian "Army of Liberation" had agreed to restrict its operations to Algeria and do nothing that would "make more difficult our (Morocco's) march toward independence." [See. p. 90G1]

French Press Algerian Drive

French military authorities in Algiers estimated that 745 persons (645 rebels) were killed in Algerian fighting Mar. 28-Apr. 3.

Among incidents reported during the period:

Mar. 27—Combined attack by French cruiser Georges Leygues, helicopters & troops on coastal area east of Algiers (casualties not listed). [See p. 89F3]

Mar. 28—160 killed (including 8 French soldiers near Guelma, 10 Arab & French civilians).

Mar. 29—66 rebels killed, 18 by helicopter-borne troops, near Abkou in the Constantine area.

Mar. 30—Curfew imposed on Tlemcen after 9 Frenchmen killed there; 40 rebels killed near Bougie; 3 French soldiers, one an Army doctor working among Moslems, kidnaped near Texenna.

Mar. 31—130 rebels killed in scattered fighting, including 25 by helicopter troops near Philippeville, others in Aures Mts.; 23 terrorists arrested for sabotage plot in Orleansville; 2 French farmers murdered near Algiers.

Apr. 1—231 rebels, 12 Moslems & one French child reported killed in 2 days of sporadic fighting; helicopter-borne troops killed 47 rebels at Lake Fetzara, near Philippeville.

Apr. 2—86 rebels, 8 Arab civilians & 5 French soldiers killed in scattered fighting.

Apr. 3—127 rebels & 9 French soldiers killed, 17 of the rebels in sweep of brush country near Bougie. [See p. 99E2]

French State Secy. for Air Henri LaForest said Mar. 28 that France would press 176 new U.S. & British helicopters into rebel-hunting service this year. 10,000 French troops from West Germany & 1,100 from French West Africa were said to be en route to Algeria to bolster the 200,000-man security force already there. But Robert Lacoste, Resident Min. in Algeria, said Mar. 29: "I asked for 100,000 [more] men & I am continuing to ask for them." NATO commander Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther said Mar. 28 the transfer of French forces from West Germany was necessary to common security interests. [See p. 99E2]

Algerians Demand UN Action

The Algerian Front of Natl. Liberation Mar. 30 appealed to the UN against the French "colonial war of reconquest", said use of French NATO troops in Algeria "is not consistent with the purposes & principles of the UN," and asked UN intervention to settle the violence "on the basis of the right of the Algerian people to self-determination & independence." [See Vol. XV, p. 391A1]

Riots Staged in France

Sympathy strikes & demonstrations by Algerians in France in support of Algerian rebels began Mar. 30, when 200 strikers clashed with police in Longwy. Police arrested 3,000 persons in Paris Mar. 31 in breaking up an Algerian Natl. Movement (MNA) parade. 150 demonstrators were arrested Apr. 1 in Lille, Metz, Thionville & other northern cities. Fighting by Algerian demonstrators with police & troops was reported Apr. 2 in Metz (40 hospitalized), Thionville (29 injured) & Maubeuge (600 arrested).

The French Govt. Mar. 28 moved NMA leader Hadj Messali from enforced residence in Angouleme, France to Belle-en-Mer, an island off the Brittany coast. [See p. 90E1]

"Progressist" French editor Claude Bourdet was arrested in Paris Mar. 31 & charged with working to demoralize the French Army via an article in his political weekly *France-Observateur*. Bourdet, ex-ed. of the World War II resistance journal *Combat*, had called

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the Algerian fighting a "dirty war" and attacked the proposed callup of reservists for Algerian duty.

France Protests Arab Policy

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau Mar. 30 called in Ambassadors of Syria & Lebanon to protest an Arab League statement Mar. 29 in Cairo that said: "The Arab League has decided to support totally & without reserve the Algerian people in their fight for independence." A small bomb reportedly scarred the facade of the Egyptian Embassy in Paris Mar. 30. [See p. 90E1]

Iraqi Forgn. Min. Burhanuddin Bashayan Apr. 3 protested to France against her policies of "massacre & imperialism" in Algeria.

MIDDLE EAST

U.S. Clarifies UN Measure

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. introduced in the Security Council Apr. 3 minor changes in his resolution for a Mid-East peace mission by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld. The changes were intended to offset amendments proposed by Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev.

Sobolev, who charged that "certain Western powers" had planned armed intervention in the Middle East on the "pretext" of preventing war, reportedly met Apr. 3 with Syrian Rep.-to-UN Ahmed el-Shukairy, then proposed in the Council amendments that would restrict Hammarskjöld's freedom of inspection in Palestine armistice zones & require him to obtain "concordance" of both Arabs & Israelis before arranging improved armistice compliance. The amendments were opposed by Lodge, who then changed his resolution to emphasize that it applied to areas delineated in the Arab-Israeli armistice pacts.

El-Shukairy & Egyptian UN delegate Omar Loufti of Egypt had asked Mar. 28 for "clarification" & limitation of the resolution specifically to the armistice agreements. They warned that their Govt. would oppose any attempt to give Hammarskjöld power to suggest solutions for broader Middle East problems. Israeli Amb.-to-UN Abba Eban said Apr. 3 he favored the U.S. resolution, but he called attention to the "limited task" given Hammarskjöld under the proposal. [See p. 97F3]

U.S. Delays on Israeli Arms

Washington sources said Apr. 2 that a final decision on Israeli requests to buy $63 million worth of U.S. arms had been delayed again by Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Asst. State Secy. George V. Allen at a White House meeting Mar. 28. Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban, who called at the State Dept. Mar. 30, reportedly was told that the U.S. Govt. still was studying Israeli requests to buy purely defensive radar equipment and that active arms might be released at a later date; Israel would have more success directing requests to Britain & France (tacitly approved by the U.S. as Middle East arms suppliers).

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), leader of a special 5-man committee representing a bloc of 50 GOP congressmen formed to win Admin. approval for Israeli arms shipments, said Apr. 1 that the group was studying plans to tack specific funds for Israel onto the Admin.'s $4.9 billion foreign aid appropriation bill. [See p. 91F2]

Israeli Amb. Eban said in New York Apr. 1 that Egypt would soon have 250 jets within 12-minute flying time of Israel and that the U.S. held the key to the Israeli defense effort. Reports from Paris Mar. 30 said France had begun shipment of 12 Mystere IV jet fighters bought by Israel, whose fighter command was said to have less than 40 aircraft. [See p. 98A2]

Congress Must Send U.S. to War

Dulles said at his news conference Apr. 3 that Pres. Eisenhower would not order U.S. troops into the Middle East, except under emergency conditions, without the prior approval of Congress. In answer to queries about enforcement of the May, 1950 tripartite declaration by Britain, the U.S. & France guaranteeing the Arab-Israeli borders, Dulles said the president "would not normally expect to use the armed forces of the U.S. in the area where there has been no congressional approval given either through a resolution or . . . treaty." [See Vol. XV, pp. 25B1, D2]

Israel, Syria Exchange Prisoners

Israel & Syria exchanged 46 prisoners Mar. 29 at the Jordan River crossing of Bnot Yaakov under direction of the UN Truce Supervisory Org. In the Syrians group were 35 soldiers & 6 civilians, most held since an Israeli raid on Syria Dec. 12, 1955 [see p. 25B1]. The 5 Israelis included 4 soldiers taken prisoner Dec. 8, 1954 & one civilian. Another Israeli soldier was reported to have hanged himself in prison. The Syrians charged Mar. 31 in Damascus that Israelis had tortured them in an effort to secure military information.

Cypriot Strife Continues

A British officer & enlisted man were killed Mar. 28 when Cypriot terrorists ambushed a security patrol in Phrenaros. The British arrested 16 villagers & placed the town under a curfew but revoked Mar. 29 a £1,500 fine, reportedly after information was given on the attack. 21 suspected EOKA adherents were held Mar. 28 in Limassol. 4 bombing incidents were reported there & in Larnaca Mar. 31. 29 persons were arrested Mar. 31 in searches of suspected terrorist hideouts, including a monastery near Nicosia.

Bishop Anthimus of Kitium, acting Cypriot church leader, told 4,000 worshipers at a Lenten service in Nicosia Mar. 31 that Cypriots "will fight the British with every means at our disposal." Leaflets distributed in the church said the EOKA would "continue to fight until one day the British will salute the Greek flag flying over Cyprus." [See p. 98B3]

A curfew was imposed on Nicosia Mar. 31-Apr. 2 to prevent outbreaks on the first anniversary of the initial EOKA attack there Apr. 1, 1955.

Charges of maltreatment of Cypriot prisoners were lodged against the British Mar. 31 by Andreas Bouyouras, mayor of Famagusta, where a Greek Cypriot policeman was wounded same day by terrorists. The first killing of a British civilian in Cyprus during the terrorist campaign was reported Apr. 1 in Limassol, where a Cypriot girl, 12, was fatally injured by a bomb Apr. 2.

British authorities reported Apr. 1 these casualties the past year: 24 British soldiers, 8 policemen, 24 Greek civilians & 12 terrorists had been killed; 114 soldiers & policemen, 30 Greek & Cypriot policemen, 61 civilians & 20 terrorists wounded; 35 terrorists captured. [See p. 90F3]

Rioting high school students in Paphos, reportedly accompanied by 2 Orthodox priests, threw stones & bombs at British police & troops Apr. 2 after the British broke up their attempt to parade under the Greek flag. 2 schools in Paphos were closed after the incident. British officials said Apr. 2 that 37 of 57 secondary schools on Cyprus had been closed, 31 by action of the Cypriots. [See pp. 98A3-99B1]

The British Colonial Office said in London Apr. 3 that 300 London metropolitan policemen, one of whom was killed by terrorist gunfire in Nicosia Mar. 14, had been serving with Cypriot police for 3 mos.

Greek King Assures Cypriots

King Paul, in a speech Apr. 2 convening the new Greek Natl. Assembly in Athens. said that the Greek people were "united as one soul in their claim for self-determination for their Cypriot brethren" but were "deeply sorry" over the rupture of Greece's long friendship with Britain & projected close ties with Turkey. [See p. 99B1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Iceland Asks U.S. Withdrawal

The Icelandic Althing (Parlt.) Mar. 28 passed by 38-18 a resolution asking withdrawal of all NATO forces from the island & revision of the 1951 U.S.-Icelandic treaty establishing a NATO base there [see Vol. XI, p. 147M] so that Icelanders could assume responsibility for their own defense. The resolution said that "in view of the altered [international] situation . . . foreign forces should not be stationed in Iceland in peace time."

The NATO force in Iceland was said in Washington Mar. 28 to consist of 8,000 Americans (an Army battalion, small Navy units, a fighter squadron at Keflavik air base & personnel manning several radar warning stations). Iceland presently had no armed forces. Icelandic Amb.-to-U.S. Thor Thors said in Washington Mar. 29 that Icelandic national sentiment dictated the request for withdrawal of NATO troops, leaving it to

Icelanders to guard Keflavik, but that NATO would be assured continued use of the air base. The Mar. 28 resolution was opposed by Conservative Premier Olafur Thors but supported by Progressive Forgn. Min. Kristinn Gudmundsson. It was passed by Parliament with the backing of Progressives, Social Dems., Communists & the Natl. Defense Party. Premier Thors resigned Mar. 27 after Progressives withdrew from his Cabt.

Pres. Asgier Asgiersson dissolved Parliament Mar. 28 and called for new elections June 24. [See Vol. XIII, p. 399C3]

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Apr. 3 the request for NATO withdrawal was "understandable" in view of Iceland's 160,000 population and that the small NATO complement in Iceland was equivalent to 6 million foreign troops being based in the U.S. [See Vol. XV, p. 237D2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Stresses 'Values' Over Arms

Pres. Eisenhower told the Advertising Council at its annual Washington conference Apr. 3 that the U.S. could make & keep friends abroad more effectively by aiding under-developed countries and explaining the U.S. belief in the "moral values," the "spiritual values of the worth of man," than merely by building up strong military defenses.

"Armaments alone . . . can never take us forward," he said. "They will merely defend what we have got. But when you talk about something that promotes a business arrangement—trade . . . something that proposes a better understanding between us & [other peoples] . . . then you are talking about . . . something that yields results over the years to come."

Warns of 'False Doctrines'

The U.S. "cannot live alone—a paragon of prosperity—with all the rest of the world sinking lower & lower in its standards of living," the President declared. He urged sustaining "our position by helping everybody else to realize their own aspirations & legitimate ambitions and by showing "that we believe in the dignity of man, in the independence of nations, the right of people to determine for themselves their own faith." Every dollar spent intelligently this way, he said, "in the long run [is] worth any 5 we put just in sheer defense." [See p. 100B-C1]

Mr. Eisenhower warned that "unless we do these things . . . someone else will do them through false doctrines" and the U.S. might be "isolated . . . with the whole world in a position possibly of envy and then of hatred . . . that will reflect itself in first . . . refusals to trade, then breaking off relations and finally & ultimately in a very, very serious thing." [See p. 92C2]

U.S. help should not require others to advance "in the exact pattern of this country," the President said. But he warned that "if you would give the communistic system to any backward country, with a complete dictator who could direct everything without question, he could make, on the short run, more rapid progress than could we by the cooperative method . . . inherent in democracy."

Mr. Eisenhower lauded the Advertising Council's "exhibit of people's capitalism" [see p. 53C-D2], which, he said, exemplified "the kind of message that America ought to be carrying abroad" and whose truths, he hoped, "could be brought home to our own people as well." He said the U.S. system was defended at home by such means as seeing that the Fed. Govt. "doesn't transgress into fields from which it should abstain, except only . . . where the changing miracle of industrial life brings about problems that are not solvable by communities, by private enterprise or by individuals."

Ends 3-Nation Talks

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 28 ended an informal 3-day conference with Mexican Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines & Canadian Prime Min. Louis S. St. Laurent in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. and returned by special train to Washington. All participants indicated that the talks had been valuable and that they thought similar meetings should be held in the future.

It was reported Mar. 30 that Mr. Eisenhower had told St. Laurent & Canadian Forgn. Secy. Lester B. Pearson at a private U.S.-Canadian meeting Mar. 27 that U.S. public opinion would not permit recognition of Communist China or a UN seat for the Red Govt. [See p. 100A1]

Ponders Civil Rights Action

Pres. Eisenhower wrote Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida Mar. 31 that if Congress failed to adopt his proposal for a bipartisan commission on racial problems [see p. 12B3], "I would have to consider other types of conferences." Such other types, Mr. Eisenhower said, would include the conference of Southern governors & attorneys general proposed by Collins in a Mar. 22 telegram.

The President's letter said that "the progress already made in certain regions of the south before & since [the Supreme Court's school desegregation] decision is a clear indication that we can look forward to even greater progress if we can look to moderate & responsible leadership supported by a spirit of patience on the part of all of our people." [See p. 102D3]

(Chrmn. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. [D., Mo.] of the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcom. accused Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Mar. 31 of undue delay in presenting the Admin.'s civil rights program to Congress and challenged the Admin. to support 4 civil rights bills approved by his subcommittee Feb. 9. These bills would: establish a Civil Rights Div. in the Justice Dept.; protect voting rights in federal elections & primaries; "protect members of the armed forces against bodily attack"; set up federal anti-lynching machinery.) [See Vol. XV, p. 264E3]

Acts to End Scientist Lack

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 3 created a 19-member Natl. Com. for the Dvpt. of Scientists & Engineers to seek ways of ending the U.S.' growing shortage of technical manpower. Dr. Howard Landis Bevis, Ohio State U. pres., was appointed chairman, and Dr. Eric A. Walker, engineering & architecture dean at Pennsylvania State U., was named vice chairman.

Mr. Eisenhower warned that the U.S.' long-standing "technological preeminence" was "seriously challenged by those who use science for aggression & conquest." He said the committee was created on recommendation of an inter-departmental group headed by Defense Mobilization Dir. Arthur S. Flemming. The Flemming group "recognized that although the Govt. has a responsibility for increasing the supply & improving the quality of our technological personnel, the basic responsibility . . . lies in the concerted action of citizens & citizens' groups," Mr. Eisenhower declared. [See P. 39B-C2]

(A Joint Congressional Atomic Energy subcommittee headed by Rep. Melvin Price [D., Ill.] reported Mar. 28: Russia had 890,000 scientists & engineers, compared with 760,000 in the U.S. & 425,000 in Western Europe; in 1954, 104,000 scientists & engineers were graduated in Russia, 53,500 in the U. S. & 43,500 in Western Europe; the U.S. needed 30,000-35,000 new engineers a year, but only 22,329 were graduated in 1954; Soviet scientific training "is of a high order and compares with the best" in the U.S. & Europe; 80% of the U.S.' potential scientists & engineers failed to receive the necessary training because of inadequate high school preparation, lack of facilities and military draft deficiencies. Price demanded a "crash program" for training technical personnel.) [See p. 20G1]

Personnel

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 29 accepted the resignation, effective Apr. 15, of Interior Secy. Douglas McKay. (Democratic members of the House Power & Resources Subcom. charged McKay, Interior Undersecy. Clarence A. Davis & Asst. Interior Secy. Fred G. Aandahl Mar. 28 with "a determined effort to sabotage & wreck the federal power program. The Republican members called the Democratic charge unjustified.) [See pp. 86B3, 83G3] . . . Percival Flack Brundage was sworn in Apr. 2, his 64th birthday, as Director of the Budget. He had been a partner in the Price Waterhouse & Co. accounting firm until becoming Deputy Budget Director in May 1954. [See p. 27F3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 29 nominated ex-Min.-to-Lebanon Lowell C. Pinkerton, 61, to be the nation's first Amb. to Sudan. (Ambassadors confirmed by the Senate Mar. 28: Sheldon T. Mills to Afghanistan, Jefferson Patterson to Uruguay, Dempster McIntosh to Venezuela. Other Mar. 28 confirmations:

ex-Gov. Francis A. Cherry of Ark. & R. Lockwood Jones of Okla. as Subversive Activities Control Board members; Dr. Leonard A. Scheele to a new 4-yr. term as Surgeon Gen. of the Public Health Svc.; Stephen S. Bean of Md. as an NLRB member; Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren E. Burger as a U.S. Circuit Court judge for the Dist. of Columbia; Philip L. Rice to be Chief Justice of Hawaii's Supreme Court.) . . . Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 28 appointed N.Y. Life Ins. Co. Chrmn. Devereux C. Josephs as chairman & Dr. David D. Henry, U. of Ill. pres., as vice chairman of the new President's Com. on Education Beyond the High School.

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 3 created a Fed. Council on Aging to coordinate aid to older people. [See p. 100A2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Mar. 29 signed a bill (HR9166) postponing scheduled corporate income & excise tax cuts. [See p. 101B-C3] . . . The President Apr. 2 signed a compromise $3.6 billion appropriations bill (HR9064) for the Treasury, Post Office & U.S. Tax Court. [See p. 54B-C2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Mar. 31 authorized $2 million in flood aid for California (in addition to $7½ million already authorized) & $120,000 in flood aid for Nevada. [See p. 60F1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Mar. 21, lauded the Defense Dept. for putting into effect 85% of the 332 Hoover Comm. recommendations for the department. (Clarence Francis, chairman of the Citizens Com. for the Hoover Report, estimated Mar. 21 that the "minimum annual savings" to the Defense Dept. would be $450 million and the possible long-term savings $1 billion a year.) [See Vol. XV, p. 432D-E3] . . . Mr. Eisenhower Apr. 2 designated May 1 as Child Health Day. . . . The President Mar. 23 designated May 20-26 as World Trade Week. . . . Pres. Eisenhower welcomed several thousand children & adults Apr. 2 at the annual Easter Monday egg-rolling on the White House lawn. . . . Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams told the Advertising Council Apr. 3 that Mr. Eisenhower was back on the job "100%" and working a full schedule "that would tax anybody." [See p. 83C1-C3]

Mrs. Julia M. Chase, 53, of Hagerstown, Md. was arrested and put under mental observation Apr. 3 after setting 5 small fires in the White House & adjoining Presidential Executive Office Building. All the fires were smothered quickly, and no damage was done. Secret Svc. chief U. E. Baughman quoted Mrs. Chase as saying she "had a lot of trash and just wanted to burn it."

CONGRESS

China Trade Testimony Altered

State Undersecy. Herbert Hoover Jr., testifying at a closed Senate Investigations Subcom. hearing Mar. 29, retracted his Mar. 26 testimony that "the Chinese Nationalists are shipping to the Communist Chinese . . . millions of dollars worth of goods every year."

Hoover said: In 1955 Natl. China shipped to Hong Kong $250,000 worth of medicines & other nonstrategic goods that presumably were transshipped to Red China; about $2,650,000 worth of medicines, dried vegetables & other nonstrategic shipments from Red China was routed through Hong Kong to Formosa in 1955, but there was no direct mainland-Formosa trade "whatsoever"; Red China-Natl. China trade had declined steadily from a $9,700,000 total in 1952.

(Intl. Cooperation Admin. Dir. John B. Hollister said Mar. 30 that he had no evidence of "any direct trade" between Formosa & the mainland but that Natl. China was the "importing country" for about $1,300,000 worth of Communist Chinese goods [routed through Hong Kong] during the first 8 months of 1955.)

Hoover Mar. 29 offered the subcommittee a list of items 14 other countries were controlling in trade with Red countries provided the subcommittee accepted responsibility for keeping the list secret. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), a subcommittee member, announced that he would make the list public if he had access to it in any way. Subcom. Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) therefore refused to accept the list although he told reporters he did not think "the national interest would be jeopardized by making this information public." [See p. 100B2-C3]

Legislation

A compromise version of the $756 million Upper Colorado River reclamation & power project bill (HR3383) was passed by House & Senate vote and sent to the President Mar. 28. [See p. 93D-E1] . . . The House Mar. 21 approved by 406-0 and sent to the President a Senate bill extending the school milk & brucellosis eradication programs for 2 years (to July 1, 1958). The bill added $10 million for the milk program this fiscal year, $60 million for fiscal 1957 & $75 million for fiscal 1958. The brucellosis program got $2 million more for fiscal 1956 and $20 million each for fiscal 1957 & 1958. [See p. 46G2] . . . The House Ways & Means Com. voted 17-7 Mar. 26 to approve a bill (HR5550) authorizing U.S. participation in the new Org. for Trade Cooperation. The vote: 13 D. & 4 R. vs. 4 R. & one D. Amendments added at the insistence of protectionists provided that: tariff-making powers granted under the Reciprocal Trade Act would not be enlarged; OTC charter changes would not bind the U.S. without Congressional approval; the OTC may not become a specialized UN agency; membership would not commit the U.S. to enact new trade legislation. [See p. 27E3] . . . The Senate Judiciary Com., by 11-2 vote Mar. 5, approved a modified version of the Bricker Amend. (SJ Res. 1) drafted by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) with the "wholehearted support" of Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.). Its text: "A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect." Sens. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) & Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) voted against it. [See Vol. XV, p. 148C-E3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

U.S. Missile 'Czar' Chosen

Defense Secy. Wilson Mar. 27 appointed Eger Vaughan Murphree, 57, of Summit, N.J., Esso Research & Engineering Co. pres., as "czar" of the missile program [see p. 52F-G2]. Murphree took office Apr. 3 and was to serve without compensation under a new law permitting the Defense Dept. to have up to 10 unpaid officials who would not have to liquidate their private holdings.

Wilson said Murphree would have enough authority to settle most interservice disputes. He said one of Murphree's biggest problems would be to decide which of 2 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) currently under development was best and should go into production.

Air Force Secy. Donald A. Quarles had reported at an Aviation Writers' Assn. meeting in Washington Mar. 21 that the Convair Div. of Gen. Dynamics Corp. in San Diego, Calif. was developing the "Atlas" ICBM and that the newer "Titan" ICBM was being developed by the Martin Co. in Denver.

Quarles simultaneously disclosed that the Douglas Aircraft Co. of Santa Monica, Calif. was developing the AF's "Thor" intermediate range ballistic missile (IRBM).

Missiles' Value Disputed

Wilson told newsmen Mar. 6 that too much emphasis was being placed on the IRBM, which, he said, was only "one" weapon "in the big international picture." Pres. Eisenhower agreed at his press conference Mar. 7 that "there has been more talk than this one item [missiles] would warrant." But he did not discount its importance as "one possible means of delivery of a very terrible weapon."

"We feel there is always a deterrent . . . exercised when we know that a weapon can be delivered only with human beings in it," the President said. But "when you can hurl a weapon a long ways without a human being in it, that . . . is a terrible thing and . . . has a tremendous psychological value." [See p. 52E2]

Quarles predicted in Feb. 9-10 House Appropriations subcommittee testimony (released Feb. 18) that manned planes rather than missiles would be the controlling weapon for at least 5 years. He denied that the ICBM "is an ultimate weapon, that we have no defense against it, that the first fellow who gets it is going to be on top and the rest might as well throw up their hands." He hinted that the U.S. was developing "an interceptor type of missile to destroy an oncoming ballistic missile." He said the U.S. "is probably well ahead of Russia in the guided missile race."

Sir Alwyn Crow, Britain's wartime missile development chief, declared on

arriving in New York Apr. 3 that missiles "will be the only foreseeable defense" in a few years and that "I think the fiighting planes are pretty well finished by now."

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) Mar. 7 urged an international ban on testing ICBMs.

U.S., USSR Said to Lead

Trevor Gardner, ex-Asst. AF Secy. for research & development, charged on NBC's televised *Meet the Press* Feb. 19 that Russia was "ahead of us" in ICBM development. He urged a "crash" program for the ICBM & manned planes and warned that the 1957 military budget "guarantees this nation the 2d best air force in the world." [See p. 52F2-A3]

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, AF Chief of Staff, told the Senate Armed Services Com. Feb. 21 that "greatly increasing" Soviet research might put Russia ahead of the U.S. in missiles & manned aircraft although he thought the U.S. still led.

Dr. C. C. Furnas, Asst. Defense Secy. for Research & Dvpt., told Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R., N.Y.) in a filmed interview telecast by WBEN-TV (Buffalo, N.Y.) & WHAM-TV (Rochester, N.Y.) Mar. 25 that the Russians "haven't caught up with us, but they're making rapid progress" and were "closing the gap" in the ICBM & jet bomber races. [See p. 52A2-A3]

Other Missile Developments

The AF's Northrop-built Snark guided missile has been flown 2,000 miles from the Cape Canaveral launching site on the Banana River, Fla., according to press reports from Washington Apr. 2. The 32-ft. jet-powered pilotless plane, capable of carrying an atomic warhead, was said to fly at a height of over 30,000 ft. & at about the speed of sound.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, told the Natl. Press Club in Washington Apr. 3 that the Army's Nike anti-aircraft guided missile could destroy any "currently operational aircraft, regardless of height & speed," and that it was effective against every type of drone & missile against which it had been tested. Nike batteries already were guarding major U.S. cities & industrial targets. Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker disclosed at Ft. Meade, Md. Mar. 23 that an electronic "missile master" had been developed to detect enemy planes & missiles and control & coordinate all Nike batteries in an entire target area. The Defense Dept. Mar. 6 had announced a more-advanced anti-aircraft missile, the Navy-developed Talos, to be operated by the AF.

The Chrysler Corp. announced Feb. 17 that it had been awarded contracts to develop ship-launched IRBMs. Beech Aircraft Corp. Feb. 13 announced formation of a subsidiary, Beechcraft Research & Dvpt., Inc., for "missile & other secret work." Lockheed Aircraft Corp. announced Jan. 13 that it would transfer its missile division to Stanford U. and that research laboratories would be built at Palo Alto and a manufacturing plant at Sunnyvale, Calif.

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Communists. The Internal Revenue Service agreed Apr. 3 to return tax-seized assets of the *Daily Worker* & the Communist Party on payment of $3,000 by the *Worker* and $1,500 by the CP — the valuations the IRS placed on the property. Settlement terms were signed in U.S. Dist. Court in New York following a hearing before Judge Edmund L. Palmieri on the Reds' suit to regain their property. The agreement actually provided for Govt. sale of *Worker* assets to Max Gordon, the paper's city editor, and of CP property to Grace Hutchins, who often had provided bail for Communist & leftist defendants. Internal Revenue Comm. Russell C. Harrington had told newsmen in Washington that "this case is being handled precisely as any other similar taxpayer matter would be." [See p. 102B1-A2]

The Supreme Court, by a 6-3 ruling Apr. 2, held that states had no power to punish persons advocating forcible overthrow of the Fed. Govt. The majority decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, said that when Congress passed the Smith Act in 1940, it preempted this field for the Fed. Govt. The opinion apparently invalidated sedition laws of 42 states, Alaska & Hawaii. It upheld the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's reversal of Steve Nelson's 1952 conviction for violating a 1919 state anti-sedition law. Justices Reed, Burton & Minton dissented [see Vol. XIV, p. 54G1-A2]. (Rep. Howard W. Smith [D., Va.], author of the Smith Act, disagreed with the decision Apr. 3 and urged a new law giving the states the right to prosecute persons seeking to overthrow the Govt.)

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Mar. 31

FINANCE:			
Fed. Reserve System—	**Mar. 28**	**Mar. 21**	**Mar. 30 1955**
Reserves	*$21,036.161	*$21,029.544	*$21,026.927
U.S. securities	*$23,603.362	*$23,405.362	*$23,604.606
Note circulation	*$26,009.343	*$26,039.404	*$25,490.568
Reserve ratio	46.0%	45.3%	46.2%
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,715	*$21,713	*$21,719
Currency circulation	*$30,249	*$30,264	*$29,716
Banks—			
Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]*$27,711	*$27,047	*$22,637
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,984,182,791	$12,369,941,623	$9,658,457,617
England note circulation	*£1,841.296	*£1,826.135	*£1,696.26
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,391,492	14,087,967	14,082,438
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	211.24	211.18	185.17
Bond sales (par value)	$15,889,000	$22,353,600	$14,936,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	98.17	98.60	100.43
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	151,385	154,977	206,262
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,163,265	7,153,400	6,862,600
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,230,000	9,525,000	8,058,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,134	*11,202	*9,907
Carloadings (cars)	[b]697,248	685,985	634,628
	Feb.	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1955**
Ind'l output§¶	143	143	133
Steel output (tons)	10,118,995	10,828,231	8,496,934
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.70¾	$2.69¼	$2.75½
Corn (bu.)	$1.66⅞	$1.65⅜	$1.72⅜
Cotton (lb.)	$.3675	$.3685	$.3435
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$52.50	$50.17	$37.00
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.89	$5.93	$6.52
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]112.9	112.8	110.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]112	105	103
Failures (Mar. 22)‡	208	300	232
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Jan.**	**Dec. 1955**	**Jan. 1955**
U.S. imports	*$1,045	*$1,012.4	*$871
U.S. exports	*$1,278	*$1,398	*$1,168

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member Banks, 94 cities, Mar. 21 [b]Mar. 24 [c]Mar. 17 [d]Mar. 27

BUSINESS

Small Business Admin. reported Apr. 1 that small corporations earned $1.244 billion before taxes, $627 million after taxes in the 12 mos. ended Oct. 1, 1955 (vs. $934 million gross, $442 million net the preceding 12 mos.), and that military contracts awarded small corporations in July-Dec. 1955 totaled $1.414 billion or 17.6% of total contract awards (vs. $1.268 billion, 15.7% in July-Dec. 1954). [See p. 44E2; Vol. XV, 297A3] . . . **U.S. consumer price index** in mid-February was 114.6% of the 1947-49 average, unchanged from mid-January, as continuing decline of food prices (to 108.8) offset increases on most other COL items, the Bur. of Labor Statistics reported Mar. 26. [See p. 38D2]

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., to be 81 May 23, Gen. Motors chrmn. since 1937, retired Apr. 2 in New York. His successor: Albert Bradley, 64, of Greenwich, Conn., GM exec. vice pres. since 1942, English-born graduate of Dartmouth who earned Ph. D. from U. of Mich. in 1917 as student of economics & finance. [See Vol. XV, pp. 410G2, 178D3] . . . **Civil anti-trust** suit was filed by the U.S. Justice Dept. in Pittsburgh against Amer. Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. (leading U.S. mfr. of bathtubs & kitchen sinks) seeking to nullify the firm's purchase in January of Mullins Mfg. Corp., said to be the largest U.S. mfr. of steel kitchen cabinets & steel kitchen sinks. [See p. 107B2]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Govt. disclosed Apr. 1 that 70 persons, including non-commissioned Army officers & ex-Peronist Sen. Luis Evands, had been arrested in Mendoza province for inciting a rebellion [see p. 87C2]. The Govt. reported Mar. 30 that Argentine meat exports had risen above the past 5-yr. average since November when the exchange rate for meat was raised from 7½ to 18 pesos to $1. Czechoslovakia had ordered 3,500 tons of meat, Russia 1,700 tons. [See p. 5C1; Vol. XIV,

130D2, 66C3; XIII, 78P] . . . **Bolivian** general amnesty Mar. 30 freed 300 political prisoners, including Socialist Falange leader Gustavo Stumpf, imprisoned for 16 mos. & Revolutionary Workers leader Guillermo Lora, freed after a year in jail. [See p. 103D2] . . . **Ecuador** received a $5 million loan from the Intl. Bank Mar. 29 to help finance a hydroelectric project for Quito. [See p. 103G1] . . . **Org. of American States'** special Inter-Amer. Conf. on Resources of Marginal Seas, held Mar. 15-28 in Ciudad Trujillo, D.R., ended with the signing of a resolution (Act of Ciudad Trujillo) extending the continental shelf to where the "depth of superjacent waters" made exploitation of natural resources feasible. The continental shelf had formerly been set at 100 fathoms off-coast. The question of fishing rights, which the U.S. had sought to settle, remained unresolved. [See Vol. XV, p. 103A1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Accredited hospitals in the U.S. (inc. possessions) & Canada in 1955 totaled 3,102 (vs. 2,995 in 1954) plus 528 provisionally accredited, the Joint Comm. of Accreditation of Hospitals reported in Chicago Apr. 1. . . . **Calif. Medical Assn.** recommended Mar. 21 a formula, based on charges for a first visit & most common surgical operations, for determining physicians' fees. [See Vol. XV, p. 434E2] . . . **Child-bearing** rate among U.S. women aged 15-49 increased by 11½% between 1950 & 1954, the Census Bureau estimated Mar. 30. It reported a survey showing that 1,555 children had been born to every 1,000 women in the 15-44 age group as of 1954. [See Vol. XV, p. 96E3] . . . **Solar energy** stored chemically in the upper atmosphere was released for the first time in an experiment at Holloman Air Dvlpt. Center, N.M. Mar. 14 when an Aerobee rocket discharged nitric oxide gas at an altitude of 316,000 ft., the AF Cambridge (Mass.) Research Center reported Mar. 18. [See Vol. XV, p. 434E3] . . . **Symphony of the Air's** projected Govt.-paid tour of the Middle East, similar to one it had made in the Far East last year, was canceled by the State Dept. due to charges of Communist activity against 30 orchestra members, Asst. State Secy. Robinson McIlvaine disclosed to a House Appropriations Subcom. in testimony Mar. 14 (made public Mar. 23). [See Vol. XIV, p. 376G3]

Antoinette Perry (Tony) awards by American Theater Wing in New York Apr. 1 for the Broadway dramatic season of Mar. 1, 1955-Feb. 29, 1956: dramatic play—"The Diary of Anne Frank" [see Vol. XV, p. 339C2]; musical—"Damn Yankees" [Vol. XV, p. 163B2]; starring performances in plays—Paul Muni in "Inherit the Wind" [Vol. XV, p. 151C2], Julie Harris in "The Lark" [Vol. XV, p. 387E1]; starring performances in musicals—Gwen Verdon & Ray Walston in "Damn Yankees"; featured performances in plays—Ed Begley in "Inherit the Wind" & Una Merkel in "The Ponder Heart" [see p. 63F2]; featured performances in musicals—Russ Brown in "Damn Yankees" & Lotte Lenya in "The Threepenny Opera" (cited as distinguished off-B'way production; opened Sept. 20, 1955 at Theater de Lys); direction—Tyrone Guthrie for "The Matchmaker" [Vol. XV, p. 403F2]; scenery—Peter Larkin for "Inherit the Wind" & "No Time for Sergeants" [Vol. XV, p. 354D3]; costumes—Alvin Colt for "Pipe Dream" [Vol. XV, p. 403F2]; electrician & sound effects—Harry Green for "Middle of the Night" [see p. 63F2]; special citation—N. Y. Public Library Theater Collection. [See Vol. XV, pp. 103E1, 195B1]

Overseas Press Club annual awards in New York Apr. 3 for reporting & interpretation of foreign events: press reporting—E. Clifton Daniel Jr. for Moscow correspondence to "N. Y. Times" [see p. 88D3]; newspaper interpretation—Walter Lippmann of "N. Y. Herald Tribune" [see Vol. XV, pp. 294F3, 56C1]; magazine reporting—Theodore H. White of "Colliers" [Vol. XIII, 359D1]; radio reporting—David Schoenbrun, CBS Paris correspondent; TV reporting—Edw. R. Morrow, CBS; reporting from U.S. or UN on world affairs—John Daly, ABC; radio interpretation—Eric Sevareid, CBS; photographic reporting—Henri Cartier-Bresson of Magnum Photos; Geo. Polk Meml. Award—posthumously to Gene Symonds of UP, killed last year in Singapore [see Vol. XV, p. 194D2]; Robt. Capa Award for courage & enterprise in photographic reporting—Howard Sochurek of "Life" for work in Indo-China. [See p. Truman]

Alfred I. du Pont awards in radio & TV Mar. 16 in Washington: WITC, Hartford, Conn., for variety & excellence of programs; WICC, Bridgeport, Conn., for public-service flood reports during 1955 disaster; Howard K. Smith, chief CBS European correspondent, for news reporting. [See Vol. XV, p. 103A2]

LEADING MARCH FILMS

New York Releases

Alexander The Great. Enactment of history of Greek conqueror, played by Richard Burton. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Robert Rossen in CinemaScope & Technicolor. Released by United Artists. With Frederic March, Claire Bloom, Danielle Darrieux, Barry Jones, Harry Andrews, Marisa De Leza. Mar. 28.

Anything Goes. New Technicolor VistaVision production of Cole Porter's musical comedy. Screenplay by Sidney Sheldon from Guy Bolton-P. G. Wodehouse play. Directed by Robert Lewis. Produced by Robert Emmett Dolan for Paramount. With Bing Crosby, Donald O'Connor, Jeanmaire, Mitzi Gaynor, Phil Harris, Kurt Kaznar. Mar. 21.

The Conqueror. Love life of Genghis Khan as portrayed by John Wayne. Screenplay by Oscar Millard. Directed & produced by Dick Powell in CinemaScope & Technicolor for RKO. With Susan Hayward, Agnes Moorehead, Pedro Armendariz, Thomas Gomez, John Hoyt. Mar. 30.

House of Ricordi. Italian musical dealing with Milan music publishers who helped establish many famous composers. Screenplay by Leo Benvenuti, Furio Scarpelli, Nino Novarese. Directed by Carmine Gallone. Produced by Documento Films. With Paolo Stoppa, Roland Alexandre, Marta Toren, Micheline Prelle, Danielle Delorme. Featuring voices of Renata Tebaldi, Mario del Monaco, Tito Gobbi. Mar. 10.

Meet Me in Las Vegas. Musical about rancher who always loses at Las Vegas until he meets dancer. Screenplay by Isobel Lennart. Directed by Roy Rowland. Produced by Joe Pasternack in Eastman Color for MGM. With Dan Dailey, Cyd Charisse, Agnes Moorehead, Lili Darvas, Oscar Karlweis, Lena Horne, Frankie Laine. Mar. 13.

On The Threshold of Space. AF technicians test new aircraft & equipment at supersonic speed. Screenplay by Simon Wincelberg & Francis Cockrell. Directed by Robert D. Webb. Produced by William Bloom for 20th Century-Fox. With Guy Madison, John Hodiak, Virginia Leith, Dean Jagger. Mar. 29.

Patterns. Conflict of young exec. caught between ruthless business politics & personal ethics. Screenplay by Rod Serling from his TV drama. Directed by Fielder Cook. Produced by Michael Myerberg. United Artists release. With Van Heflin, Everett Sloane, Ed Begley, Beatrice Straight, Joanna Roos. Mar. 27.

The Return of Don Camillo. Further adventures of tough priest in Italian village ruled by Communist mayor. Screenplay by Julien Duvivier & Rene Barjavel based on book by Giovanni Guareschi. Directed by Duvivier. Produced by Rizzoli Films. With Fernandel, Gino Cervi, Claudy Chapeland, Alexandre Rignault. Mar. 26.

Richard III. Sir Laurence Olivier as British monarch who murdered his way to throne. Adapted, produced & directed by Olivier from Shakespeare's play for London Films. With Sir Ralph Richardson, Sir John Gielgud, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Clair Bloom, Norman Wooland, Pamela Brown, Alec Clunes. Mar. 11. (The film also was televised nationally by NBC Mar. 11.)

Serenade. Rise of young vineyard worker to operatic eminence. Screenplay by Ivan Goff, Ben Roberts & John Twist based on James M. Cain's novel. Directed by Anthony Mann. Produced by Henry Blanke for Warner Bros. With Mario Lanza, Joan Fontaine, Sarita Montiel, Vincent Price, Joseph Calleia. Mar. 22.

Touch & Go. British comedy of famliy's planned move to Australia being held up by sudden love affair. Screenplay by William Rose. Directed by Michael Truman. Michael Balcon-Ealing Studio Prod. With Jack Hawkins, Margaret Johnston, June Thorburn, John Fraser, Roland Culver. Mar. 19.

Twelfth Night. Russian-made Magicolor treatment of Shakespeare comedy. Screenplay written & directed by Y. Fried. Lenfilm Studio Prod. With Katya Luchko, Anna Larionova, V. Medvedieve, M. Yanshin, G. Vipin. Mar. 24.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Easter was observed with traditional Christian rites in the Jordanian-occupied Old City of Jerusalem Apr. 1. [See Vol. XV, pp. 395B3, 128A1] . . . **Pope Pius XII's** Easter message, delivered Apr. 1 to 100,000 persons in St. Peter's Sq., Rome, called upon all nations to end the "homicidal . . . suicidal madness" of the atomic & intercontinental missiles arms races and accelerate peaceful application of atomic energy. In an implied rebuke to Communist leaders, the Pope warned against the "enemy of peace" who sought to "sow confusion" by alternately "threatening or cajoling . . . today exalting his myths, tomorrow deriding them; today harshly withdrawing, tomorrow making an approach; today announcing a new system, to return tomorrow to the old." [See p. 80A-B1] . . . **Roman Catholic school** & college enrollment in the U.S. as reported by the Natl. Catholic Eductn. Assn. in St. Louis Apr. 3: 3,400,000 in elementary schools, 690,200 in high schools, 300,000 in colleges & universities, 25,000 incidental enrollments for a record total of 4,500,000. [See p. 69D1; Vol. XV, p. 419E2] . . . **Passover,** commemorating the escape of Jews from Egyptian bondage, began at sundown Mar. 26 & ended at sundown Apr. 2. [See Vol. XIV, p. 132C3]

OBITUARIES

Infante Don Alfonso of Bourbon, 14, younger son of Don Juan, pretender to Spanish throne; Mar. 29 in Estoril, Portugal after accidentally shooting self while cleaning pistol.

Edmund Clerihew Bentley, 80, writer of detective stories (*Trent's Last Case*), comic verse; Mar. 30 in London.

Raja Baldevdas Birla, 93, Indian industrialist & philanthropist; Apr. 1 in Benares, India.

Dr. Burghard Breitner, 72, surgeon, unsuccessful Austrian Pres. candidate 1951; Mar. 27, Innsbruck, Austria.

Emile Chemama, 30, Algerian boxer who won French bantamweight title Mar. 29 by scoring TKO over Dante Bini in Paris; Mar. 31 in Chalon-sur-Saone, France of auto accident injuries.

A. Barr Comstock, 69, foreign policy expert, ex-Dept. of Justice special asst.; Mar. 31 in Pittsburgh.

Ruth Cranston, 67, religious writer *The Miracle of Lourdes,* biographer of Woodrow Wilson, lecturer; Apr. 2 in New York.

Dr. Eugene Casson Crittenden, 75, Natl. Bur. of Standards scientist 1909-50 who set up present world system for measuring electrical units; Mar. 28 in Washington of cancer.

Ralph De Palma, 72, Italian-born pioneer auto racer, winner of 2,557

of 2,889 races entered 1908-34, including 1915 Indianapolis, Vanderbilt Cup in 1912, 1915; Mar. 31 in South Pasadena, Calif., of cancer.

Filippo de Pisis, 59, Italian modernist painter known for landscapes & still lifes; Apr. 2 in Milan.

Frank Jay Gould, 78, expatriate son of railroad magnate Jay Gould, owner of chain of hotels & gambling casinos on French Riviera; Mar. 31 in Juan-les-Pins, France. [See p. 95G2]

Arthur Martinus Hartmann, 74, Hungarian-born violinist, ex-head of Eastman & Rochester Schools of Music; Mar. 31 in New York of stroke.

George Aubrey Hastings, 71, publicist, public health expert, admin. asst. to Pres. Hoover, 1931-32; Mar. 30, Ridgewood, N.J.

Samuel Klein, 78, Hungarian-born head of Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit & Skirt Mfrs., labor leader; Apr. 2 in New York.

Dr. Eugene M. Kulischer, 74, Russian-born Lib. of Congress population expert since 1949, originator of term "displaced person"; Apr. 2 in Washn.

Hugh Francis Labatt, 72, pres. John Labatt, Ltd., Canadian brewers; Mar. 30 in Portugal while on business trip.

Vladimir Ivanovich Lebedeff, 73, anti-Communist Russian-language newspaper editor who served in post-revolutionary Kerensky Govt.; Mar 30 in New York of heart attack.

Harry Morgan Moses, 59, pres. Bituminous Coal Operators Assn. who negotiated 3 industry-wide contracts with UMW; Apr. 1, Washn. (cancer).

Seth Low Pierrepont, 71, diplomat, ex-asst. chief of U.S. State Dept.'s Latin Amer. Div.; Mar. 31 in Ridgefield, Conn.

Compton Ignatius White, 78, U.S. Rep. from Idaho (D.) 1932-46, 1948-50; Mar. 31 in Spokane, Wash. [See Vol. XII, p. 308E]

Dr. William K. Wright, 78, prof. emeritus of philosophy at Dartmouth U., ex-pres. Amer. Theological Soc.; Mar. 29 in Hanover, N.H.

SPORTS

Winners

Basketball: The West defeated the East, 103-72, in the *Herald Tribune* Fresh Air Fund college all-star game in New York Mar. 31. (Si Green of Duquesne & Tom Heinsohn of Holy Cross, Eastern all-stars, and Ron Sobieszcyk of De Paul & Julius McCoy of Mich. St., Western all-stars, were barred from the game by the AAU Mar. 30 because they had agreed to play with a College All-Star team on a tour with the pro Harlem Globetrotters.) [See p. 104F1] . . . **Dog Show:** Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer owned by Mr. & Mrs. Jouett Shouse of Washington, won best-in-show in the Intl. Kennel Club show in Chicago Apr. 1. [See p. 56A1; Vol. XV, 56A3] . . . **Golf:** Mike Souchak won the $12,500 Azalea open in Wilmington, N.C. Apr. 1, for $2,200. [See pp. 104A2, 32B2] . . . **Skiing:** Clarence Servold of Camrose, Alta. won the N. Amer. cross-country title Mar. 31 at Grouse Mtn., Vancouver, B.C. [See p. 104D2] . . . **Swimming:** Ohio State won the NCAA indoor team championship in New Haven, Conn., Mar. 29-31. George Breen of Cortland (N.Y.) State set a world record of 18 min. 5.9 sec. for the 1,500-meter swim in the NCAA meet Mar. 29. The Oakland (Calif.) Athenian Club team won the AAU women's senior synchronized meet in Tooele, Utah, Apr. 1. [See p. 80E2] . . . **Wrestling:** Sooner A.C. of Norman, Okla., won the team title and Bill Kerslake (300 lb.) of Cleveland retained the heavywt. title in the AAU championship meet in Tulsa, Okla., Mar. 28. [See p. 104F2]

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Babe McCoy, 56, boxing matchmaker for Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles, was accused of having "fixed" fights since 1945 & acted secretly as a boxers' manager by witnesses appearing before a special Calif. Governor's investigating committee in Los Angeles Mar. 20-30. Among witnesses against McCoy: ex-boxers Tommy Campbell (Mar. 20), George Hansford (Mar. 22), Watson Jones (Mar. 26) & Harry Wills (Mar. 28), and ex-mgr. Soldier Eddie Stanley (Mar. 22). McCoy denied Campbell's charges Mar. 20, refused Mar. 23 to testify whether he & Olympic promoter Cal Eaton had bet on boxing matches but denied having dealt directly with boxers, also testified in his own defense Mar. 29-30. Jack Hanna, director of the State Dept. of Professional & Vocational Standards, served as chairman and James Cox as chief counsel of the investigating committee. . . . **New York** State Athletic Comm.'s revocation of Tex Sullivan's boxing promoter's license was upheld in state supreme court in New York Mar. 27. Teddy Brenner of Brooklyn was licensed to succeed Sullivan as promoter of DuMont-televised bouts at St. Nicholas Arena. [See p. 88E2]

Dr. Forrest C. (Phog) Allen, 70, U. of Kansas basketball coach since 1920, was denied a waiver of mandatory retirement due to his age by the Kansas Bd. of Regents Mar. 30. Allen Harp, 38, his assistant, was named to succeed Allen July 1. . . . **Hank Sauer,** 37, Chicago Cub outfielder, was traded to St. Louis Mar. 30 for outfielder Pete Whisenant, 26, & a cash payment. [See p. 40B2; Vol. XIV, 328F1; XII, 376E] . . . **U. of Detroit** announced Mar. 26 its withdrawal from the Mo. Valley Conf. after June, 1957 for geographical & financial reasons. . . . **Indiana U.** announced Mar. 22 it would schedule no more athletic contests in localities where Negroes could not compete with white athletes. . . . **Brooklyn** sports center authority to build a development to include a new stadium to be used by the Brooklyn Dodgers was created by an act of the N.Y. Legislature Mar. 21. [See Vol. XV, p. 404G2] . . . **Luis Miguel Dominguin,** a leading matador, was banned from bullfighting in Mexico Mar. 14 by the Govt. Office of Spectacles because he had criticized the Mexico City bull ring's judge, officials & quality of bulls during a TV interview Mar. 11. [See p. 40E2; Vol. XIII, 80P]

MISCELLANEOUS

Tornadoes. 45 persons were reported killed, 375 injured & $15 million worth of property destroyed by tornadoes & other windstorms in 13 U.S. states Apr. 2-3. Casualties by states: *Mich.*—17 killed, 200 injured in Hudsonville (13 dead), Standale & Traverse City vicinity: *Wis.*—6 killed in Berlin, 2 in Bancroft, 50 injured in the 2 communities; *Tenn.*—5 killed, 36 injured in Lexington & Dyersburg area; *Okla.*—5 killed in Drumright; *Ky.*—3 killed near Henderson; *Kan.*—2 killed in Topeka; *Tex.*—2 killed in traffic accidents due to dust storms; *Miss.*—one killed near Tunica; *Nebr.*—one killed in a traffic accident caused by a tornado near Auburn. Injuries & damage due to windstorms also were reported in Ark., Ia., Ill., Ind. & Mo. [See pp. 96G2, 72G2]

Accidents. 22 of 36 persons aboard were killed when a TWA Martin 404 2-engined plane crashed & burned Apr. 1 after taking off from the Greater Pittsburgh (Pa.) Airport en route to Newark, N.J. . . . 5 persons were lost but 33 were rescued after a Northwest Airlines Stratocruiser was forced down Apr. 2 into Puget Sound near Seattle. [See p. 80B2] . . . 19 persons were killed Mar. 31 when a Thai AF plane crashed near Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. . . . 3 persons were reported killed & 84 injured by an explosion & fire Mar. 28 that wrecked a grain warehouse at 31st & Market Sts. in the central industrial district of Philadelphia.

Crime. Aubrey Lee Williams, Negro who failed in an appeal of his death sentence on grounds that Negroes were discriminated against in the selection of his trial jury, was electrocuted at the state prison in Reidsville, Ga. Mar. 30 for the murder of Harry Furst, Atlanta liquor store operator, in a holdup Oct. 4, 1952. [See Vol. XV, p. 353D3] . . . Roscoe David Coon, 47, ex-vice pres.-cashier of Joshua Monument Natl. Bank in Twentynine Palms, Calif., was given a 20-yr. federal prison sentence & fined $20,000 in Los Angeles Apr. 2 on his plea of guilty to embezzlement & misapplication of bank funds & falsification of records. [See Vol. XV, p. 252D2] . . . Mrs. Minnie Mangum, 52, was indicted by a grand jury in Norfolk, Va. Apr. 2 on 16 counts of embezzlement, grand larceny, forgery & false statements in the alleged theft of $2,887,957 from the Commonwealth Bld. & Loan Assn. [See p. 56G2]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Alec Guinness, 42, British actor, announced Mar. 31 he had changed his religious faith from Anglican to Roman Catholic. [See p. 71B3; Vol. XV, 194F2]

Divorced: actress Ruth Roman, 32, from Mortimer W. Hall, 32, Los Angeles radio station owner; Mar. 29 in Santa Monica, Calif. on grounds of mental cruelty. [See Vol. X, p. 412M]